2020-2021学年杭州市上城区九年级第一学期英语

期末教学质量检测

**第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节（共15小题，每小题2分，满分30分）**

**A**

**Short Story Competition**

※ **We want your writing!**

Think you can write a winning story? Enter the 17th Annual Newtown Library Short Story Competition for your chance to win $1,000. The three winning entries(作品) will also be published in the Newtown Times.

※ **Prizes**

1st Place: A check for $l,000 and publication in the Newtown Times.

2nd Place: Publication in the Newtown and $300 in book tokens(书券).

3rd Place: Publication in the Newtown Times and $150 in book tokens.

※ **How to Enter**

Send your enter by post to the Newtown Public Library, 45 High Street, Newtown, or come by and hand it in person.

You can enter as many stories as you like!

|  |
| --- |
| ·lease type your entry on white A4 paper. Use Times New Roman font, size 12.  Handwritten entries will not be accepted.  ·The words for each story is no more than 2,000 words.  ·Please also include your full name and contact information on the first page. |

Your entry must be your own work and unpublished at the time of submission. We look forward to reading your work!

1. You can enter the competition by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. mailing your stories B. handing out your stories

C. reading Newtown Times D. calling the public library

17. The stories for the competition must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. handwritten in Size 12 B. over 2,000 words

C. typed on red paper D. written on your own

18. What kind of passage is it?

A. A letter. B. A story. C. A poster. D. A novel.

B

Recently the French government passed a law in order to change the face of France’s cities. The law states that the roofs(屋顶) of all new buildings in the downtown(闹市区) of cities must be covered in part with either plants or solar panels(太阳能板).

So, why are these so-called rooftop gardens useful? First of all, they will help cut the amount of energy which is needed for heating and cooling the buildings in summer and winter. The plants on green roofs will also help produce pleasant air, thus cleaning the polluted city air. The soil used to grow the plants will also help hold rainwater. This will make problems such as the flooding(洪水) less possible. In addition, these rooftop gardens will give birds a place to nest. And of course they will create new community areas in cities where space is limited.

French environmentalists(环境学家) wanted the law to state that plants should completely cover the roofs of all new buildings in France. However, as a first step, the government decided to limit the law’s power so that only the buildings in the downtown would be changed. The government also suggested giving businesses the choice. That’s to say, **they** could choose to fit solar panels on to their roofs to get their own power or just grow plants.

France is now one of many countries, including Germany, Australia and Canada, that use green roofs in cities to lower their bad effect on the environment.

19.The government in France passed the law to .

A.change the appearance of France’s cities B.cover all new buildings with plants

C.encourage all businesses to use solar panels D.stop businesses producing polluted air

20.The writer organizes Paragraph 2 by asking a question and .

A.using numbers B.telling a story

C.listing reasons D.giving an example

21.What does the underlined word “they” in the third paragraph refer to?

A. Local people in cities. B. French environmentalists.

C. The French government. D. Businesses in the downtown.

22. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Businesses in France have to grow plants on to their roofs.

B. The green roofs which have plants will help clan the city air.

C. Many countries including Canada use green roofs everywhere.

D. The businesses will get power totally on their own in the future.

C

Taking a walk every day is good for your health. But there’s one simple mistake that could be putting your life at risk.

Almost 137,000 **pedestrians** went to hospital with car accident-related injuries in 2017, and 5,977 died in such accidents, according to the CDC (Center for Disease Control). In other words, one pedestrian died because of accidents every 88 minutes.

Luckily, there are some steps you can take to stay safe on foot. First, always use a sidewalk if there is one available, but if not, you’re supposed to go toward the traffic. “It’s best to walk in the direction of oncoming traffic,” walking expert Judy Heller says, “Walkers need to look out for the traffic, and always follow the walking rules of the road.”

Simply walking against traffic instead of with it cut the risk of getting hit by a car by an average of 77 percent. Why such a big difference? Well, if you walk the same direction as you would drive, the cars closest to you are coming from behind. That means you’d need to expect the driver to see you and react if they’re coming up too close. If the driver is not careful enough, you could end up injured — or worse. On the other hand, when you’re walking against traffic, you can see the cars coming toward you. Facing the traffic lets you see danger coming and get out of the way if necessary, and you aren’t putting your life in the hands of every driver who passes.

Next time you go for a walk or run, face traffic to get the most happiness from your daily walk.

23. What does the underlined word “pedestrians” in Paragraph 2 most probably mean?

A.Walkers. B. Doctors. C. Policemen. D. Drivers.

24. Paragraph 4 mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. where the traffic accidents usually happen

B. why walking against traffic helps us stay safe

C. what steps we should take to stay safe on the roads

D. how we can avoid accidents when driving on the road

25. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Taking a walk is surely not good for your health.

B. We should expect the drivers on the road to keep us safe.

C. As long as we walk against the traffic, we can avoid accidents.

D. About 6,000 pedestrians died in 2017 because of car accidents.

26. The purpose of this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. ask us not to take a walk on the road B. share us ways to avoid getting hit by cars

C. tell us the danger of careless driving D. show us the number of traffic accidents

D

Nowadays, many music fans listen to songs not from records or CDs but directly from the internet. This is called streaming(流), and it allows people to listen to what seems like countless songs. But how exactly it works?

The largest music-streaming website, Spotify, began in Sweden in 2008. It spread to other countries as some big music companies agreed to let Spotify users stream their songs. In return, Spotify gives the companies some money.

Spotify users have a lot of ways to choose what songs they listen to. They can search for songs by artist or title. Many streaming services allow people to sign up for free accounts(账号). however free accounts are usually limited in some way. For example, you might not be able to listen to every songs you choose. Or you have to listen to advertisements.To avoid these, users can pay for a subscription(订阅).

Streaming music over the Internet also requires a lot of data. This means that if a user has a slow connection, their music might pause, skip ahead or stop completely. In order to solve this problem, Spotify uses different ways to avoid overworking its servers (服务器). It stores some information on the user computer. And it sometimes sends songs from the computers of their users rather than from servers.

There are some disadvantages to music-streaming services. For one thing, people are only renting music, not buying it. This means if they stop their subscription to the service, they cannot listen to music on the website. Also artists generally don’t get much money from steaming services. If users want to support their favorite artists, they’re better off just buying CDs. ▲ , streaming makes it easier to discover new music and enjoy a wide kind of songs.

Streaming is convenient and inexpensive, and it offers a huge choice for songs. It is likely to develop new services for users to enjoy in the near future.

27.According to the passage, streaming is .

A. listening to songs from records and CDs B.enjoying music directly from the internet

C. listening to songs with other music fans D. enjoying music while boating on the river

28.Which of the following phrase can be put into “ ▲ ”

A. On the other hand. B. In a word C.As a result D.That is to say

29.What can we learn about Spotify from the passage?

A. Anyone can listen to any song they like on it.

B. All the songs from it are stored in users’ servers.

C. It hasn’t found ways to stop overworking its servers.

D. Users can pay some money to avoid listening to ads.

30.What does the author think of streaming music?

A. He can’t stand the bad sides of it. B. He guesses it has a nice future.

C. He doesn’t mind its development. D. He thinks it is a waste of money.

第二节（共5小题，每小题2分，满分10分）

下面文章中有五处（第31-35题）需要添加一个问题。请从以下选项（A、B、C、D、E和F）

中选出符合各段的提问。选项中有一项是多余选项。

**The science behind giving good gifts**

Research shows that giving a bad gift hurt your relationships. So how can you be sure you pick something your receiver will love? Psychologists may have the answer.

31.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Traditionally the value of a gift shows the importance of a relationship. How much does a giver expect to spend on the gift? It depends on how well they know each other and if they are friends or not. Choose a right one among several choices.

32.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

So why not choose an expensive and special gift to make the receiver happy? One study found that the more expensive a gift was, the more givers expected receivers to value it. But receivers didn’t think so. In fact, they didn’t connect the price with the value.

33.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

When givers give gifts, they hope to see the smile on the receiver’s face right in that moment. But what receivers care about is how much value they’re going to get from that over a longer time period. A receiver may actually love it, since it’s a gift that can be enjoyed often over time.

34.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Don’t just want to send a gift that is special. Sometimes something that many people have can be exactly what someone wants. So are those common gifts what your friend loves? Don’t avoid giving a popular one just because you want your gift to be the only one of its kind.

35.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

If you have nothing in common, though, the psychologist Dunn suggests just asking the receivers what they want. Research has shown that spending more does not always mean a good gift. People want to be creative to surprise the receivers, but the better gift will be whatever the receivers want.

A. Give a few choices

B. Think longer term

C. Send popular gifts

D. Care less about the price

E. Ask them what they want

F. Consider the relationship

**第三部分 英语知识运用**（共三节，满分30分）

第一节完形填空（共10小题，每小题1分，满分10分）

通读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后在各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D)中选出一个最佳选项。

Late that night, we started our final part of the climb. Nervously we carried on after a short rest. Everyone looked 36 . Outside of the tent it was totally black. It was just after 37 . Snow was falling. It was freezing.

The group climbed silently through deep snow. I could not think. The height of the mountain was playing tricks on my 38 . I tried to keep concentrated (集中思想) by watching my feet and counting to ten 39 .

People around me were just standing still as they tried to get 40 breath. I tried to encourage them to keep walking. My friend looked at me 41 He was really tired. He kept trying to lie down and go to sleep. 42 he did, he would freeze to death. I told him to keep moving. He climbed on. When I checked my 43 , I saw, with surprise, that I’d been walking for three hours already. I felt as if I was fighting every step of the way. All I wanted to do was turn round and go down— 44 I must reach the top!

I began to wonder if I was not 45 enough. I was losing my mind. My breathing was very rapid. Each 46 I took made me more and more dizzy (晕眩的). Someone told me we had another hour and a half to go.

I forced myself to 47 . I had to concentrate really hard, because one careless step could make me 48 .

Then I saw Gilman’s Peak up ahead of me. Someone at the top was telling me to make one last effort. The sun was beginning to 49 above the clouds. I climbed up the last few meters and suddenly I 50 I’d done it! I was there! I was at the top of Africa!

36. A. surprised B. scared C. angry D. bored

37. A. noon B. dinner C. midnight D. lunchtime

38. A. legs B. ears C. mind D. nose

39. A. all the time B. ever since C. so far D. day and night

40. A. my B. his C. our D. their

41. A. meaninglessly B. helplessly C. uselessly D. carelessly

42. A.As B.If C. Unless D. Whether

43. A. backpack B. shoes C. tent D. watch

44. A. and B. but C. so D. or

45. A. cute B. smart C. strong D. Old

46. A. chance B. rest C. step D. Trip

47. A. walk on B. work on C. put on D. tum on

48. A. succeed B. sleep C. die D. lose

49. A. lose B. rise C. set D. hide

50. A. realized B. remembered C. regretted D. doubted

**第II卷**

注意：将答案写在答题纸上。写在本试卷上无效。

**第三部分英语知识运用**（共一节，满分10分）

第一节（共10小题，每小题1分，满分10分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。将答案填写在答题纸的相应位置。

**Is a Crow(乌鸦) Smarter Than a Seven-Year-Old?**

When we think of intelligent animals, we usually think of dogs, cats, and apes. But do you know that a crow is among 51 (smart) animals in the world?

Crows have memories and they are able to imagine the future. This helps them solve problems 52 an ape(猿). They even use tools sometimes. A crow can hold a tiny bar in its mouth and use it 53 (get) at tasty insects.

It's normal to think a crow in a tree hardly 54 (pay) any attention to you. You might be wrong, though. Crows can remember human faces. Some scientists believe that they can even tell other crows 55 a human is friendly or not.

Since twenty years ago, some scientists 56 (study) how intelligent crows are compared to 57 (human). They found that crows were able to solve a puzzle just as 58 (good) as a 7 year-old human. In another test, a crow solved 59 eight-stage puzzle within three minutes.

60 , if anyone ever calls you “bird brain,” be sure to thank him or her for the praise.

**第四部分 写作**（共两节，满分25分）

第一节单词拼写（共10小题，每小题1分，满分10分）

根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母，在答题纸上按题号写出各单词的完全形式（每空限填一词）。

61. Mathew r me up and we had a long talk on the phone.

62. Thanks to the police, people can live and work in s in the city.

63. The school uniforms look almost the same. But surprisingly, students still can tell w coat it is.

64. The girl was b with deaf ears but has a talent in painting.

65. The baby felt the w of Mother’s arms around him and fell asleep.

1. The Changjiang River starts in the west of China and runs all over the way e to the sea.
2. It’s very important for us to learn about table m when we visit a foreign country.
3. The worker is e my car very carefully to make sure it’s in good condition.
4. Paul went to a m school after graduation because he really wanted to be a doctor.
5. Nancy s a stamp on the envelop and sent the letter.

**第二节：书面表达**（共1小题，满分 15 分）

1. 假如你是李华，你收到美国笔友Peter 的邮件，请你阅读后回复，词数80左右。

|  |
| --- |
| To: Li Hua |
| From: Peter |
| Dear Li Hua,  How are you? The year of 2020 has come to an end. Happy New Year to you! In2020, we have experienced a lot. Would you like to share one thing which made you happy or sad? When and where did it happen? How did it make you feel? What did you learn from the experience?  Looking forward to your reply.  Peter |

|  |
| --- |
| To: Peter |
| From: Li Hua |
| Dear Peter,  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Yours  Li Hua |

【参考答案】

ADC ACDB ABDB BBDB FDBCE

BCCAD BBDBC CACBA

51. 【答案】the smartest

52. 【答案】like

53. 【答案】to get

54. 【答案】pays

55. 【答案】whether

56. 【答案】have studied

57. 【答案】humans

58. 【答案】well

59. 【答案】an

60. 【答案】So

61. 【答案】rang

62.【答案】safety

63. 【答案】whose

64. 【答案】born

65. 【答案】warmth

66. 【答案】east

67. 【答案】manners

68. 【答案】examining

69. 【答案】medical

70. 【答案】stuck

【参考范文】

Dear Peter,

I am very glad to receive the E-mail. Happy new year to you! I am OK now. I am happy to share one thing that made me happy in 2020. Last summer vacation, on my way home I met two American friends who lost their way. They looked worried while they were looking for the hotel where they stayed. As I know that hotel, I decided to help them and took them there. On the road, we talked a lot. I told them about the great changes in our hometown, such as the more convenient transportation, the fresher air and so on.

Although it was late when I got home that day, I was very happy. Because I not only helped foreign friends, but also realized the importance of learning English well.

Yours

Li Hua